

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

NUMBER 25

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

NUMBER 25

British Cotton Industry After the War

Standing on the threshold of the year 1919—the greatest year of transition from war to peace—thoughts retrospective and prospective crowd in upon our mentality. We turn our minds back to the closing months of the year 1914—months of terrible suspense and anxiety; we ponder over all that has happened in the intervening years, and then awake as from a horrid nightmare to a sense of the great relief which the present year has brought us. We seem to have emerged, as it were, out of a night of impenetrable blackness to greet the dawn of a day flooded with brilliant sunshine. But our gladness is tinged with sorrow when we contemplate all the sacrifice that the four years' war has demanded.

There is now a new spirit abroad. The men who hurried away from the warehouse, the spinning mill, the weaving shed, the coal-field, and other peaceful occupations, to take their share in behalf of civilization in the hardest-fought battles of history, are now returning home, many of them to resume their former work. Simultaneously with this event, the industries of the country are turning from the manufacture of munitions of war to products of peace. The wheels of industry are beginning to revolve more quickly, the markets of the world are taking stock with a view to placing orders for goods which have not been obtainable during the fighting, new industries are being opened up, and gradually there is observable a steady settling down to more peaceful pursuits, which must mean greater prosperity alike for the nation and for the workers in it.

For four years, engines of destruction, unsurpassed in their ingenuity, have been at work. The year upon which we have now entered must be the beginning of a long period of reconstruction. The cotton industry, speaking internationally, has suffered incalculable damage during the war. Fortunately the British industry has been outside the active zone. Our mills and our machinery have been undisturbed, and a certain amount of profitable business has been done, notwithstanding the restrictions imposed through the shortage of the raw material. But when we turn to the devastated regions of Belgium and northern France the condition of things is entirely different. The greater part of the machinery

there has been made unproductive through the demands made upon it for war material by the invading Germans. In Germany and Austria the mills have been closed for the greater part of the war, and in Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain, in consequence of the scarcity of the raw material, the manufacture of cotton textiles has been considerably curtailed.

I have briefly reviewed the international position to show that, in my view, we need have no fear for the future of the British industry; that our supremacy has not been weakened. We are constantly hearing something about the Japanese menace. But there does not seem to be any ground for anxiety in that direction. The number of spindles in the world is approximately 144,000,000. Let us take 5 per cent for depreciation or renewals. This would mean that an equivalent to 7½ million spindles would have to be installed each year to maintain the industry. During the war there have been practically no renewals, so that on that account the world may be said to be 30,000,000 spindles in arrears. We have to consider, too, the losses that have to be made good in France, in Belgium, and in Russia. In the ten years immediately preceding the war, there was an addition to the spindles in England of about 12,000,000, which is two millions in excess of the total number of spindles in Japan, China, and India. Merely to replace the spindles that have been worn out or destroyed during the war period will take a long time, and probably before this is done we in this country will have a possible output equal to that of the year immediately preceding the war. But this output would be far below the demands of the world's markets for the present year.

Japan cannot be considered to be a really serious competitor with Lancashire. The world's markets are practically denuded of cotton products, and, as in the past, so in the future, British industry will be called upon to supply the principal markets with the goods for which Lancashire is famous.

Finally, I would call attention to this one important fact, viz., that a large proportion of the cotton spinning machinery is made in Lancashire, and that since the beginning of the war our machinists, owing to the exigencies of the war, have not been able to do more than

the absolutely necessary repairs and renewals in this country. It may be taken for granted, too, that in the matter of new machinery, priority of delivery will be given to France and Belgium, and at the present price of machinery (it is practically 300 per cent above pre-war rates) it is impossible to see how new mills can be started successfully to compete with the mills already in existence.

From these facts I think it may be reasonably argued that the prospects for the future of the British industry are very promising. America, which comes next to England in regard to cotton machinery, can only spare 5 per cent of her productions for export.

There is a great reconstructive work before us in this country, in spite of the fact that our machinery is intact, and the sooner we begin it the better it will be for all concerned. In this matter we have to be guided by the Cotton Control Board, which, when its policy of control is ended, will be transformed into a Reconstruction Board. This is a proposal I advocated some months ago, and it had the endorsement of Mr. J. H. Whitley, M. P., chairman of the Whitley Reconstruction Committee. The board has done a great deal for the industry during a time of great crisis. It has not always taken what seemed

to me to be the best step when faced with difficulty, but, generally speaking, there is not much room for complaint. It is to be hoped, however, that the board will not relax its efforts in the future. Problems of vast importance will have to be solved, and quick decisions reached if we are to make up for our inactivity during the war period. What is urgently needed at the moment is that we get back our men from the army, and make their working conditions, if possible, better than when they left us. Wiser counsels, too, must prevail, and a better understanding come to between employer and employed. The relationship between the two must be closer if we are to carry on the industry free from the irritating disputes which has so greatly handicapped the past. Success in these matters will largely depend upon the sympathetic outlook of the Cotton Control Board. In my long connection with the cotton trade I have always advocated that, provided the industry is managed as a whole, we can face any of the numerous contingencies that arise, provided that production is regulated according to demand. The whole secret of the success of the Cotton Control Board during the past 12 months is the adoption of this principle.—Sir Charles W. Macara, in Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

Southern Knit Goods Manufacturers Curtailing Production

Southern knit goods manufacturers are falling in line with the sentiment that seems to generally prevail among manufacturers in the North—that it is safer to curtail production until the market shows some signs of life. This was evidenced at the recent meeting of Southern knitters at Atlanta, Ga., at which it seemed to be the general feeling that there is danger in the accumulation of stocks at the present time.

Southern cotton hosiery manufacturers were said to be operating only as many days per week as is necessary to complete orders on hand, and while doing this they are conforming to the various state laws regarding hours of employment rather than conforming to the general demands of labor for a 48-hour week. As business is disposed of it is said they do not contem-

plate running more than one day per week until buyers come into the market and show some disposition to place orders.

The general sentiment with regard to prices is that they may drop, but if they do, the decline will be gradual and if the manufacturers will limit production no disturbance will be felt should the market sag. It was also the consensus of opinion that the present is a poor time to increase wages or establish a fixed shorter work week in the industry.

Mrs. Cramer Dead.

Mrs. John T. Cramer died at her home in Thomasville, N. C., on last Thursday. She is survived by one daughter and one son, the latter being Stuart W. Cramer, the well-known cotton manufacturer of Charlotte.

THE JACQUARD MACHINE

Written especially for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Textile"

Double Lift Single Cylinder Machine.

In this type there are two sets of griffes operating independently on alternate picks. There are also two sets of hooks; one set being lifted by each griffe. One set of needles governs both sets of hooks, thus one needle controls two hooks; one out of each set. The neck cords are made in the form of a "Y," each neck cord is connected to one on each lift, thus a neck cord may be lifted by either of the lifts. Glass rods are used instead of the bottom board. The griffes are driven by levers somewhat similar to those used on the single lift machine. However, two levers are required since we must have a separate drive for each lift. Both levers are connected to bottom loom shaft, as the lifts are to act on alternate picks.

The cylinder is driven by still another lever connected to the crank shaft, thus presenting a new card for each pick. This type of machine was designed to enable any end to be raised any number of successive picks without returning to the bottom shed, until a sinker is desired. In operation the griffes rise and fall alternately. The cylinder is presented to the needle board when the griffes are at the extremities of the lifts. The perforations in the cards allow the hooks to retain their normal position, that is, with their upper bends standing over the griffe

knives, thus when a griffe is raised the warp thread is carried to the top of the shed. If the succeeding cord contains a perforation opposite the same needle, the hooks still retain their normal position, then as the lower griffe raises it takes up the slack in its arm of the neck cord, at the same time the upper griffe is descending. At the level or passing point, the load is transferred from the descending hook to the one ascending, thus returning the ends to the top shed. If on the other hand a blank occurs the second cord, the needle removes the lower hook from over its griffe, hence that hook remains down, the upper hook descends on the other griffe, and since both hooks are down we obtain a sinker for second pick.

The principal advantage of this type over the single lift, are its ease on the warp, increase in speed and production and saving of power; it is less severe on the warp since the movement of shaft in forming the shed is at one-half the speed as compared with the single acting, also when several raisers occur in succession, the warp thread does not travel to and from the bottom of the shed at each pick, thus a weaker warp may be used. The double lift machine requires less power, since the ends raised on a certain pick are descending while the ends raised for the succeeding

pick are ascending, thus the load is partially balanced. In the single acting type the entire load of the top shed is raised before and dropped after each pick, resulting in great vibration and waste of power.

The double lift type may be driven at a higher speed since there is less vibration, less load to be driven and its ease on the yarn enables a weak warp to be woven at a higher speed. A gain of 20 to 30 picks per minute may be estimated as a probable increase in speed. There are also some disadvantages, it is somewhat less simple in construction and its initial cost is about 75 per cent more than the single acting type. This type is used at medium speeds on nearly all kinds of Jacquard fabrics. It is especially suitable for curtains, upholstery, and dress goods.

Double Lift Double Cylinder Machines.

The lifts in this type are similar to those in the double lift single cylinder, in fact about the only difference is that another cylinder is added, which necessitates another series of needles and a slight change in the position of the hooks. The extra cylinder controls the hooks operated upon by one lift, while the opposite cylinder controls the remaining hooks on the other lift. The top bend of each hook points toward the cylinder controlling it, i. e. the hooks controlled by the left

cylinder point toward the left, while those pointing toward the right are controlled by the right cylinder. The griffe knives are re-arranged to conform to this condition, each knife being inclined towards hooks to be lifted by it. The griffes are driven from the bottom shaft, the cylinders are also driven from the same shaft. In operation the cylinder on the right impresses for the first pick and its hooks are lifted by one griffe, the opposite cylinder impresses for the second pick and its hooks are lifted by the other griffe. The neck cords are made in the "Y" form, each neck cord being connected to 2 hooks, one on each lift. The shedding is the same as in the double lift single cylinder machine, since the changes mentioned do not affect the principle of shedding.

On all double lift machines the design is made the same as for the single acting type. For single cylinder machines the cards are laced in regular order in one continuous chain; for double cylinder machines they must be laced in two chains: the odd numbers in one and the even numbers in the other. The odd cards are generally placed on the left cylinder, the even on the right, although this is immaterial. The advantage of this type over the single cylinder machine is that it may be run at a higher speed, this increased speed is possible, since the cylinders act at one-half



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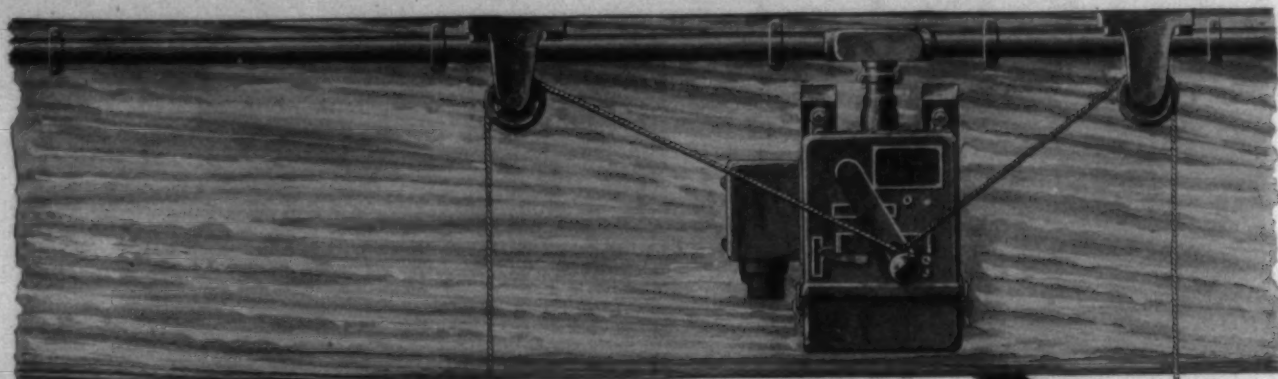
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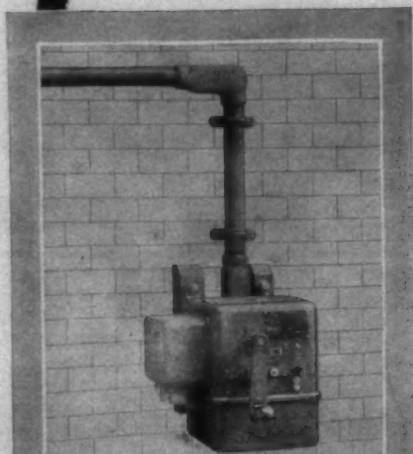
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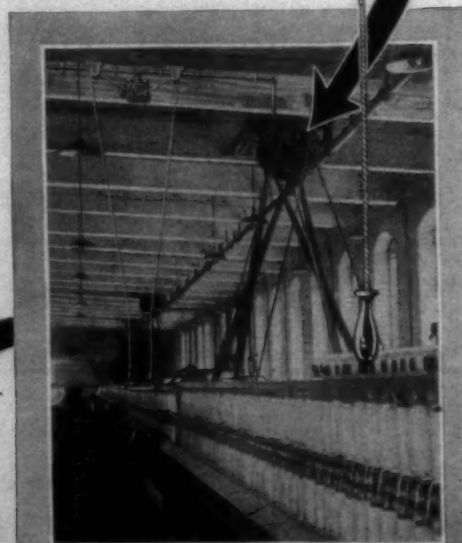
The Westinghouse Type 816 Starting Switch is the easiest and the cheapest to install, because standard conduit and conduit fittings are used on all sizes.

Line wires and motor wires may enter through one conduit from above, or motor wires may enter through a separate conduit from below.

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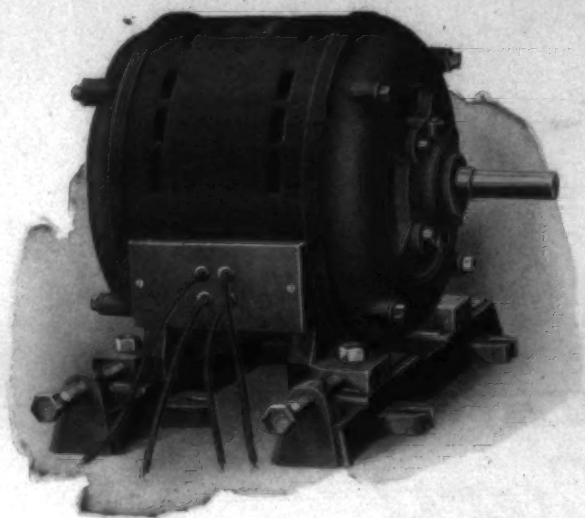
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the speed, there is also less wear on the hooks, needles, and the cords, as the needles are free to act in this type and are not hindered in moving the hooks backward as is the case in a double lift single cylinder machine, when one hook is raised and the companion hook is to remain down on the next pick. It has only one serious disadvantage, that being the difficulty of an inexperienced weaver finding the pick. The pick or the proper cord for the succeeding pick must be found on one cylinder and then the other cylinder must be turned so that the cards may follow in the proper rotation. This requires some care and time and seriously affects production, except in the hands of an experienced weaver. The production, or yardage woven, might be less than would be secured under the same conditions from a single cylinder machine even though the latter were speeded less picks per minute.

This type is therefore best suited for low grade fabrics on which it is unnecessary to find the pick, and for such work and high speeds it is extensively used. It may be run 15 to 20 picks per minute faster than single cylinder types and is commonly regarded as the most productive form of Jacquard.

This type is variously known as the Rise and Fall, Raise and Drop, and Center Shift Machine. Its peculiar feature is the grate which is made movable. The arrangement of hooks, needles, neck-cords, etc., is the same as in ordinary single acting machine. The shed is formed by the combined action of the griffe and grate. The ends to be raised to the top shed are carried up by the griffe, while those to be dropped are lowered on the grate. Thus the normal position of the hooks is central and the yarn travels only one-half the usual distance in formation of the shed. The load is partially balanced, as the weight descending on the grate assists in raising the weight ascending on the griffe. There are two styles built known as the single and double lever machines. In the former, one lever is connected with the crank shaft and in the latter, one lever is connected to griffe and the other to the grate; both to the crank shaft.

Quite frequently the cylinder is driven by an independent drive. Sometimes a rotary cylinder is used, this form of cylinder was designed to increase the loom speed, but it has not been generally adopted. The double lever type is more generally used than the single lever, its advantage is that it permits a wider range of adjustments of the griffe and grate. As compared to other machines, the shed movement resembles that on the double lift type. It is less severe on the cards than the double lift single cylinder and its initial cost is about 30 per cent less than this type. The griffe is sometimes arranged to lift at an angle, giving what is known as an angular or compensating shed. This can be used to advantage only where the comb board is threaded with the cords to be lifted highest to the back of the board, while as there is a decided tendency for those lifting least at the front of the board.

The country supporting rise and fall machines must be braced stiffly the harness to sway; this is due to the pump-like motion of the machine. The speed is approximately the same as the double lift single cylinder and is used for similar purposes.

The index of a Jacquard is determined by the size of the needles and their relative position in the needle board, there are three indexes commonly used. These are known as the American or carpet index, the French index, and the Fine index. The French index is most commonly used in Jacquard weaving and originated with the Jacquard machine in France. The American index is larger, that is, the needle and cord perforations are larger in diameter and are spaced further apart in both directions. The Fine index first came into use about 1890 and has since increased in favor until they are now quite generally used. This index is much smaller than the French. The needles are of fine wire, and some idea of the compactness may be gained from the statement that a card for a 1304 hook Fine index machine is no wider and only 1 1/4 inches longer than a card for a 624 hook French index.

The Fine index machine is built to meet the demand for a machine to weave fabrics requiring a very large number of hooks and yet to occupy a minimum of space. The wire work on the Fine index is necessarily finer than on other indexes. The needle board is of brass instead of wood as a wooden board might shrink or swell sufficiently to throw the needles out of their delicate adjustment. The needles and hooks are arranged in rows of 16 and the standard number of hooks is 672, 1304, and 2608. They are built in any of the usual standard types and are used principally on fabrics requiring large repeats. They necessarily require precise adjustment, but being carefully designed, such adjustments are provided for and they give little or no more trouble in operation than the French index machine.

Several modifications of standard machines are used to produce lenos. Their construction is somewhat different from, but quite similar to the single acting type; it is different in that two griffes are used. There are two sets of hooks, one set longer than the other. The longer is raised by the upper griffe and the shorter by the lower griffe. The stroke or travel of the lower griffe is about one-half that of the upper. Both griffes act at the same time. The long hooks are arranged at one end of the machine, the short ones at the other end, all are controlled by one cylinder and one set of needles as usual. The long hooks control the harness cords passing through the comb board as in the regular tie. It will be remembered that the griffe lifting these hooks raises the full depth of the shed on each pick, thus opening the warp for the shuttle. The harness cords are divided into two sections. To illustrate, and remembering that 12 holes are threaded per row in 600's, the usual tie. In one form of leno ties the four cards nearest the front

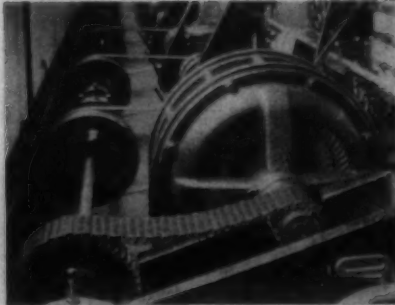
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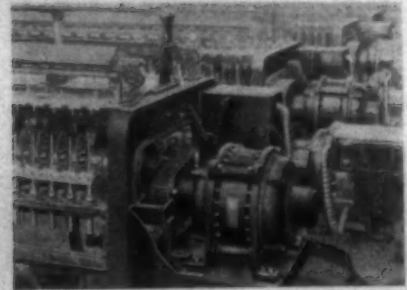
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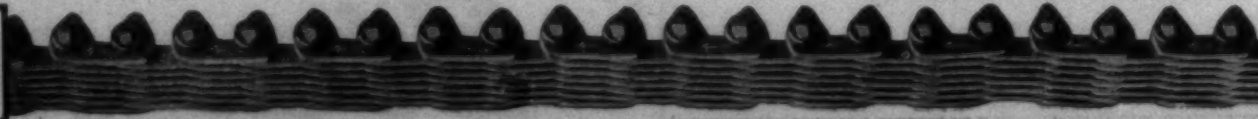
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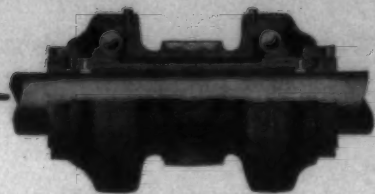
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Increase in Year's Dye Exports.

Exports of dyestuffs from the United States during last December showed a decrease as compared with the corresponding month in 1917, according to figures made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

On the other hand dyestuffs exports during the calendar year of 1918 were more than twice the value of such exports in 1916 and were slightly more than the value of 1917 exports during the same period. During the calendar year of 1916 exports of dyestuffs from this country were valued at \$7,953,986; their value jumped to \$16,105,761 during 1917 and increased slightly to \$16,817,900 during 1918.

During last December the value of dyestuffs exports was \$1,330,371 as compared with \$1,983,065 during December of 1917. It is interesting to note the significance of these figures in connection with the fact that dyestuffs have in previous years been given no special classification in our export figures by the Commerce Department but are included in the totals for chemicals and medicines.

Cessation of hostilities is clearly reflected in our chemical exports during last December, which had a value of \$9,549,483, less than half the value of exports during December, 1917, when the value was \$21,336,122. By 1916 war's effect on our chemical exports had brought about great exports, their value was \$165,286,008, but the crest was reached during the calendar year of 1917, when such exports rose in value of

\$193,237,849. The total value of chemicals exported during 1918, however, dropped down materially and at the close of the year was just a little above the 1916 value, or \$165,224,720.

While armistice brought with it a sudden and decided slowing down in the demand abroad for our chemicals, as is shown by these figures, particularly by the drop shown in last December, and it is probable that a further drop will be noted for some time, it is probable that export of our dyestuffs will not experience such a sudden decline. Although England, France, Italy and Sweden have established dye manufacturing establishments, the industry in those countries has not yet reached a stage where they can supply the market now fed by the United States, and so war as Germany is concerned, authentic advices reaching here state that her industry is in a chaotic state and will not be a competitor for some time to come.

Obvious.

Teacher: Why are the muscles in my head smaller than in my arm?

Pupil: Because you don't use them so much.

Helping Mr. Hoover.

"Teeny," said Mrs. Biggums to her cook, "I think we will have some chicken croquettes today out of that left-over pork and calves' liver."

"Yes'm," said Teeny. "An' we got a little bread dressin' what went wid the pork, mum. Shall I make some apple sauce out'n hit, mum?"

We Solicit Your Inquiry

Potato Starch

AS WELL AS ALL STARCHES

TAPIOCA & SAGO FLOUR
DEXTRINE & GUMS

FOR

BLEACHING

FINISHING

AND SIZING

Special Sizings For Special Work

Oxalic Acid and Phenol

STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.

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Eagle Finishing

The experience of critical operators has shown that popular brand to be the most efficient sizing agent both for additional **WEIGHT** and increased **STRENGTH** of warp. Penetration accomplishes these important results.

EAGLE FINISHING is specially manufactured to cover a wide range of fluidities to meet the needs of all classes of weaves.

EAGLE FINISHING penetrates.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

SCIENTIFIC LUBRICANTS for SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION

*The Day of the
Super-Lubricant
Is Here—*



Slo-Flo

—A high quality and economical slow-flowing lubricant, especially adapted to the lubrication of high speed textile machinery. Its cohesive, clinging qualities prevent wasteful dripping and spattering and oil-soaked fabrics. Heat and pressure-resisting. It can save you money—as it has other mills, for over 16 years.

IN these times of speed production—when competition demands that every loom and spindle in your mill shall keep right up to the mark—it becomes vital to use lubricants that will safeguard you against ruinous time loss, through shut-downs for repairs.

And, with the overhead constantly piling up, it becomes just as vital to keep these repairs down to the lowest possible minimum.

Lubricants bearing the famous S-F Trade-mark are "Super-Lubricants" made from scientific formulas worked out by our Lubrication Engineers, after long and careful experiment. Their use assures perfect lubrication under the most exacting conditions, thereby protecting you against all those losses of time, labor and equipment to which you are constantly exposed when you use inferior oils and greases.


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COMPANY**

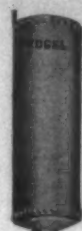
Quality Lubricants Since 1858

Philadelphia
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Distributors—Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SCIENTIFIC LUBRICANTS for SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION



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Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

American Chemicals Established a High Record in Exports for Year.

No industry in the United States has shown a more wonderful growth during the war than that of chemicals. The exportation of chemicals from the United States in the year which ends with this month will show a total of approximately \$175,000,000, against \$27,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war.

While, of course, the exportation of strictly war materials such as explosives, shells, etc., shows perhaps a larger increase during the war period, the growth in the production and exportation of chemicals for which a permanent demand could be expected is especially suggestive in this country with such large possibilities in this line, both for foreign and domestic markets. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of chemicals exported steadily grew from the beginning of the war, and as above indicated will approximate \$175,000,000 in the current year, against about \$27,000,000 in the year immediately preceding the war.

The United States has always been a large importer of chemicals, the total value of this class of merchandise imported prior to the war being about three, and in some instances as much as four times the exports, and while the demands of the war have been such as to somewhat stimulate the importation, meantime the percentage in the growth in imports has been small compared with the percentage of growth in exports. The imports grouped under the head of chemicals consist largely of classes of materials not produced in the United States, and included in the fiscal year 1918 \$70,000,000 worth of nitrate of soda, a Chilean product, and \$22,000,000 worth of gums, strictly tropical products.

Eliminating these strictly tropical articles which have been classed by the Government as "chemicals," the present importation of manufactured chemicals is extremely small, indicating that our own manufacturers are at present supplying the great markets for chemicals in the United States, and at the same time sending nearly \$150,000,000 worth a year to foreign markets. In the full fiscal year 1918, the chemicals exported aggregated in value \$152,000,000 against \$27,000,000 in the year preceding the war; \$46,000,000 in the fiscal year of the war and \$124,000,000 in the second year of the war.

The most striking feature of this growth in the exportation of chemicals occurs in dyes and dyestuffs, of which the United States was prior to the war an extremely small exporter and a very large importer. The total value of dyestuffs exported in the fiscal year 1918, was \$17,000,000 against \$12,000,000 in 1917, \$5,000,000 in 1916, \$4,000,000 in 1915, and less than \$500,000 in 1914, the year preceding the war. Prior to the war the exportation of dyes and dyestuffs had never exceeded about \$500,000, while imports of dyestuffs prior to the war aggregated from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 per annum. Dyestuffs exported to Great Brit-

ain in the fiscal year 1918 totaled over \$2,500,000, against \$70,000 in the year before the war; to France, \$1,630,000 worth, against \$2,000 in the year preceding the war; to Italy, \$1,182,000 worth, against \$11,000 in 1914; to Japan, \$3,233,000 worth, against nothing in 1914; to India, \$1,948,000 against \$93 worth in 1914, and to Brazil, \$1,282,000 worth against \$85 in 1914.

Postpone Knit Show.

The officers of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers announce a change in dates for the annual convention and exhibition to be held in Philadelphia at the Commercial Museum. This had originally been scheduled for the week of May 12 to 17, but the time now set is from June 2 to 14. This change was made because of the great interest taken in the program outlined by the recently organized export department of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers. The delayed exhibition is designed to include a large demonstration of the products of the knitting mills of the United States. The later date will enable foreign buyers to arrive in this country to visit the exhibit and the two weeks will give them the opportunity to examine the products to better advantage.

This announcement was made in connection with the meeting of the committee in charge of the organization of the export department, with the naming of officers and the outlining of a policy for an extensive foreign publicity campaign. An initial appropriation has been made of \$15,000 to provide for the needs of the campaign. The following officers were elected for the export department: Joseph Felden, the Roxford Knitting Co., Philadelphia, president; J. J. Phoenix, Bradley Knitting Co., Delavan, Wis., first vice president; Champe S. Andrews, Cotton States Hosiery Mill, Chattanooga, Tenn., second vice president; Robert C. Blood, John Blood & Co., Philadelphia, treasurer; C. B. Carter, secretary; J. Henry Beck, exposition manager. It was also stated that the export department has taken a suite of offices, 920 St. James building, Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, New York.

It was also stated that assurances had been given that already thirty-five prominent manufacturers would occupy exhibit space at the Annual Convention and Knitting Arts Exhibition. An invitation will be tendered every knit goods manufacturer in the United States to participate in this exhibit. As there are only 350 spaces set apart for the purpose of showing products of the knit goods mills of the country to foreign buyers it is stated that reservations will be made in the order applications are received by headquarters.

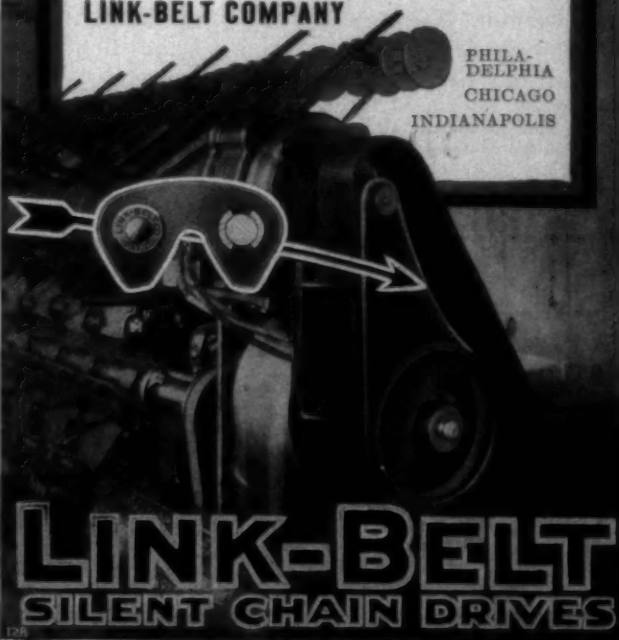
In connection with the exhibit of machinery and mill supplies held during this week, it is stated that applications are being received right along in such a manner as to indicate that all past records will be surpassed in the number and size of the exhibits.

Flexible as a Belt— Positive as a Gear— More Efficient than Either

Look at this smooth-running drive. Do you wonder why it is rapidly becoming the standard means of transmitting power in Textile Mills?
Write for Book No. 258

LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
INDIANAPOLIS



LINK-BELT
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

THE THIRD
Southern Textile Exposition

TO BE HELD
MAY 5th—10th, 1919

is announced by the

Southern Textile Exposition, Inc.

A complete and comprehensive display of

**Machines, Supplies, Fabrics and
Textile Specialties**

of interest to

Manufacturers of Cotton Textiles

will be exhibited.

Full announcements and regulations just off the
press may be had by addressing

F. M. BURNETT, Gen'l Mgr.

Southern Textile Exposition, Inc.

Greenville, S. C.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Wants Twist Constant.

I would be pleased if some of the readers of your valuable paper would figure a twist constant for two twistors of different make for me and oblige.

Line-up for frame No. 1: Cylinder 8 inches, whorl 1%, cylinder gear 29, jack gear 96, Cent. gear 171. This Cent. gear 171 connects into a gear No. 108, which is on a stud while the other end of stud has a 32 gear, on it which connects into a No. 27 gear which is on the end of foll. The roll is 1 1/4 diameter.

Line-up for frame No. 2: Cylinder 8 inches, whorl 1%, cylinder gear 36, jack gear 120, Int. gear 190, front roll gear 90, front roll is 1 1/4 diameter.

Army Duck.

To Remove Burrs.

Editor:

I would like to have some good carder tell me through these columns what is the best way to remove burrs from the teeth of cards flats. I hope some one will give me a prompt answer to the above question.

Carder.

Card Flats Are Clogged.

Editor:

I have several cards on which the flats for about one inch on each end stay clogged up with dirty looking waste. The rest of the flat strips are clean and look all right. Will some one give the cause and remedy for the trouble. When I took this room, oil had been allowed to leak on a good many of the cards. I stopped the leaking, but would like to know how to counteract the effects of the oil.

Oil.

Answer.—I am of the opinion that "Oil's" trouble with his card flats is caused by the clothing on the cylinder being loose on the edge, or it may have been re-drawn and the shoulder of the tape was not made tight enough which causes a little high place which keeps the ends of the flats slightly faced. Hooked clothing on the cylinder may be the trouble. If he will see

that the ends of the flats are well away from the cylinder, say set to a No. 12 gauge, then burnish the flats well, using the stripper if necessary to get them thoroughly clean, grind to a good point and then run the cards a few days and watch results. I could explain things a little better if I knew exactly the condition of the cards.

Superintendent.

What Yarns?

Editor:

I would like to know the shortest method of finding the proper size yarns required to make 37 inch 450 sheetings 48x48.

L. K.

Speed of Beaters.

Editor:

I would like for some of the experienced men to give me a list of beater speeds, together with the number of blows per inch for each process in the picker room suitable for making 30s to 40s hosiery yarns from 1-inch staple cotton. I also want a list of roll settings for the same numbers beginning with the breaker drawing.

Beater.

Niagara Blue B R.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., announce a new product of their factories in Niagara Blue B R. It is identical with Diamine Blue B X and Benzo Blue B X, which were formerly imported. These prototypes were some of the most widely used brands of Direct Blue, and were put to many special uses. Niagara Blue B R serves both for Navy Blue shades, and in combination with Erie Black for the production of Dark Blues and Blue Blacks. It is a reddish shade of Blue, especially adapted for bright shades as well as for Direct Indigo shades in combination with Black. It is suitable for all classes of cloth work, its penetrating qualities on heavy cotton goods, such as drill and light ducks, being notably good.

The new dye is similar to Niagara 2 B and Niagara 3 B, as to chemical characteristics. It dyes according to the usual methods for Direct

colors, but better without soda.

Niagara Blue B R is easily soluble, fairly fast to light and washing, and fast to Acetic Acid. It exhausts fairly well. Its penetrating qualities have already been mentioned, which make it specially good for heavy cotton goods and drills. The coloring for wool is somewhat redder than for cotton.

Delburg Cotton Mills.

Davidson, N. C.

H. Lee Dearman.....Superintendent

W. B. Varnadore.....Carder

J. M. Morris.....Spinner

J. Z. Cauthen.....M. M.

Perfectly Sure.

"Boss," said a ducky, "I'd lak to git off nex' Saturday fur the day."

"What for?" inquired the employer.

"Got to go to a fun'el."

"Whose funeral is it?"

"My uncle's."

"When did your uncle die?"

"Lawd, boss, he ain't daid yit!"

"Then how do you know his funeral is going to take place on Saturday?"

"Ca'se dey's gwine hang him Friday!"

Nickel-Plated Drop Wires

—in any size or style an only—

25c per thousand

above the price for regular finish. Our drop-wires are made of the best grade steel wire.

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.

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Southern Office

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Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed

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Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

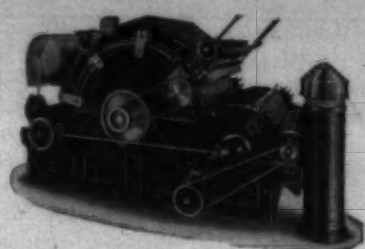
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WOONSOCKET, R. I.



Complete Picker Room Equipments



Complete Card Room Equipments

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EASTON & BURHAM MACHINE COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

Upright Bobbin Spoolers
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Reels

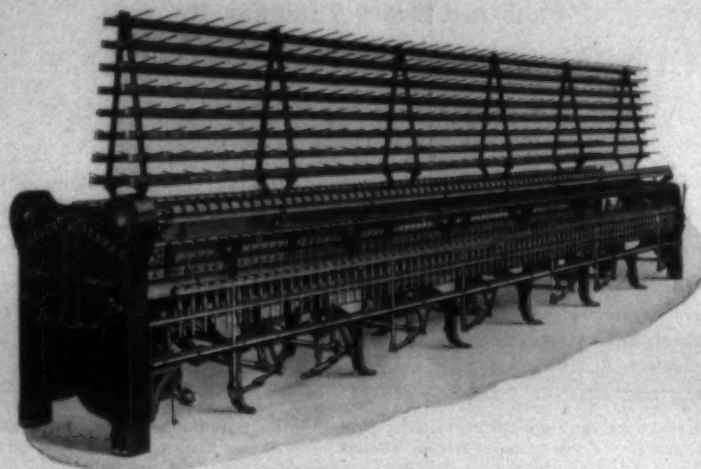
Automatic Banding Machines
and

Spindles of all kinds

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FALES & JENKS MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



STANDARD RING TWISTER

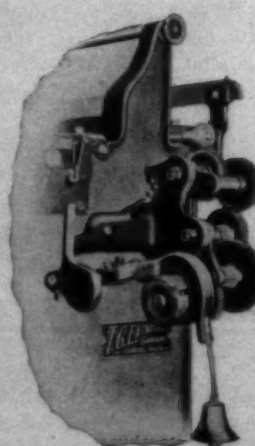
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and Twisting Machinery

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

T.C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT, LOWELL, MASS.



LEESES FROM 100 TO 1,600 YARDS

WITHOUT SET-BACKS OR MISTAKES

Each of the 10 grooves of the scroll represents a leese. The arrangement of the gearing is simple, the cut and leese gears are interchangeable.

Measuring Roll has Ball-Bearings, thus eliminating strain on yarn and assuring accuracy.

An Indicating Clock can be used with Leese Clock if desired and acts as a check on same, besides showing operator when end of leese is near as well as the total yardage.

Our catalogue, which will be furnished on request, gives a full description of Leese and Indicating Clocks.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE ON

BALL WARPERS	DOUBLING MACHINES
BEAM WARPERS	EXPANSION COMBS
BEAMING MACHINES	CREELS
BALLING MACHINES	CARD GRINDERS

J. H. MAYES, Southern Agent, Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....	\$1.50
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Single Copies.....	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

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Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Conference on New Child Labor Law

A conference was held in New York on Monday to decide the best method of testing the constitutionality of the child labor section of the new Revenue Law.

The conference was attended by David Clark and the attorneys who will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

New Directory Ready.

After considerable unavoidable delay, the January First, 1919, edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills has been completed and orders are being filled. The demand for this directory has grown steadily since the first edition was printed some years ago. It combines accuracy with compactness, and its contents are so arranged that the information contained is easily found. Clark's Directory is revised twice a year and is therefore always up to date. We have spared no expense and labor in making this directory accurate. Each item is positively verified before it is published and we have always gone to endless trouble to see that the data in this book can be depended upon.

Salesmen traveling the Southern mill territory have found it an invaluable aid in giving them the information they need to best cover their needs and have found that they cannot afford to do without its service.

Divergent Views.

Speaking at the convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania, Jesse I. Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., said that the keynote of the present time was conservative optimism. He said that a very unhealthy situation had been created by the manufacturers and the wholesale distributors by their recent constant preaching on the scarcity of merchandise, statements that though honestly made were not well considered. He told the delegates that there is a tendency to buy for only current needs, and that this should work for a reduction in prices.

In discussing the statement of Secretary of Commerce Redfield that high prices cannot be maintained with safety to the United States, Mr. Straus said: "If our stocks are handled conservatively as nearly as possible, depending upon our proximity to market, from hand to mouth, we will be able to place before the consumers of the country their needs at lowering prices, with greater helpfulness and safety to them and with safety to ourselves. The time would have come if prices had continued to rise when consumption would be cut off."

At recent talks with producers Mr. Straus said he had been impressed with the positive conviction that prices are softening and that merchandise prices are gradually approximating normal conditions

and that this, above all other times, is a dangerous time to anticipate too freely merchandising needs.

As a contrast to the statement of Mr. Straus we give the opinion of Harvey A. Patterson, president of the National Merchant Tailors Association, that in both England and America the stocks of civilian goods are exceedingly small. He recently said:

"Even with the possible temporary weakening in the price of wool, the high cost and scarcity of labor will prevent manufacturers from lowering their prices."

Estimating that 1,423,500,000 persons are utterly destitute of woolen clothing or will have to be restocked in the next two or three years and that there is not sufficient wool supply or machinery in sight or available for the rehabilitation of mankind, woolen authorities and custom tailors are united in the belief that the consumer of men's clothing will have to pay as much, if not more, this year than in 1918."

A shortage of woolen cloth means, of course, that cotton cloth will be substituted and we therefore have the divergent views of two men who are in position to foresee the future course of prices.

In our opinion any material advance in the price of cotton will mean an immediate demand for cotton goods and yarns.

This was indicated by the fact that the small advance in cotton during the past week caused many orders to be placed.

The public has been educated, during the past few weeks, to believe in lower prices for cotton and there is a large short interest which has been increased by the mills selling against goods which they have manufactured but not sold.

It is one of those rare situations which delights the heart of the speculator and he is sure to take advantage of it as soon as anything occurs upon which he can have a crop scare.

No matter whether cotton eventually goes lower or higher the speculator is due to run at least a short bull movement to gather in the money of those who have sold short and the bull movement may give the cotton goods market the start that it needs.

Holding the Cotton Crop.

The farmers of the South are organizing on a more systematic basis than they have hitherto attempted to hold their cotton crop for higher prices. In other years when cotton went to low levels, the farmers managed to hold on to the staple until better prices were in sight, but never before have their efforts resulted in organization on

so large a scale as they are now planning. In almost every State where cotton is grown, cotton associations are being formed to institute a campaign for holding the crop, and reducing the 1919 acreage.

It is planned by the various cotton associations to get all of the farmers who raise cotton, to sign an agreement to reduce their acreage next year by one-third. Similar reduction in acreage was agreed upon at the cotton congress being held in New Orleans this week, which is being attended by planters, merchants, bankers and cotton men from all parts of the South.

State and Federal aid is being sought to help carry out their plans. While we do not feel that complete and systematic co-operation by the farmers is possible, there is no doubt that this movement to hold for higher cotton prices is going to result in accomplishing much more than has previously been done along such lines. The farmers are certainly in a better position to hold their cotton this year than they have ever been before, owing to the high prices that farm products have brought. The only weakness in the organization will come through the inability of the smaller farmers to meet their obligations without disposing of the cotton they now have. Whether or not any great amount of distress cotton comes on the market is going to depend on the effectiveness of the cotton associations in being able to help their weaker members.

Mills Must Pay a Great Tax.

Under the new war revenue measure for 1919 the cotton mills of the country and of the South will be called upon to pay an enormous amount of revenue into the war treasure of the country.

The total will amount to hundreds of thousands and to millions where the total tax has been gathered in by the Government agents. It will be necessary for every mill subject to the tax to secure a complete audit of its accounts and of its business for the year on which the assessment is made, in order to get an accurate estimate of the big war tax. The tax is based on the amount of net earnings of the mills for a period of twelve months, and will thus depend on the prosperity of the mills for the year, as well as on the capital stock of each mill corporation. Mill men say that it is impossible to state with a degree of accuracy what the total tax will aggregate or what the average to each mill will be, but the revenue that the Government will derive from this source will be enormous.

Rumors current are that some of the big mill corporations of the Piedmont section will have to pay war taxes of half a million to one million dollars, so that the extent of tax and the probable total when all of the mills have paid up their assessments, may be surmised.—Charlotte News.

Personal News

J. L. Gallman has become second hand in No. 2 weave room at the Union Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

J. Y. Keasler has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Conestee Mills, Greenville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Union Mills, Union, S. C.

Irving Southworth, manager of the Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., has been elected a trustee of the Columbia Hospital.

R. B. Price from Clara Mill, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of winding and reeling at Mays Mill No. 1, Mayworth, N. C.

Frank S. Mahon, who recently left the Government service, is now second hand in spinning at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

Clyde Sprouse is now second hand in No. 1 weave room at the Union plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

L. R. Champion, of Henrietta, N. C., is now overseer of carding at the Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.

J. G. Price, of Henrietta, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.

A. H. Hamilton, of Fayetteville, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills No. 1.

L. D. Green has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 1, Charlotte, to accept a position with the Ford Motor Company of the same place.

Otis Leonard is now second hand in No. 1 spinning at the Tallassee Mills, Tallassee, Ala.

J. B. Cleary has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

O. D. Harden has been promoted from second hand to overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Zack L. Underwood, formerly overhauler at the White Oak Mills, Greensboro, N. C., is now doing similar work at the Dan River Mills No. 4, Schoolfield, Va.

C. J. Smith has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Union-Buffalo Mill, Union, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills at Baltimore.

S. A. Summey, of Henrietta, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.

H. H. Holcomb has resigned as superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala., and accepted a position at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

Youngest Mill President.

It is said that Harry C. Wheat the recently elected president of the Palmetto Damask Mills of Gaffney is the youngest mill president in the twenty-nine years of age, and it is twenty-nine years of age, and it is doubtful if there is a mill president anywhere in the United States who is under thirty years of age.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

.....1919.

Name of Mill.....
Town.....
.....Spinning Spindles..... Looms
..... Superintendent
..... Carder
..... Spinner
..... Weaver
..... Cloth Room
..... Master Mechanic
..... Dyer

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VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



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May Cost a Little More
BUT—

good running work means satisfied help. If you have never used Victor try a car and be convinced.

We can ship promptly.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

SOUTHERN AGENT,

JAS. H. MAXWELL, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Traveling Representative

J. J. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Pendleton, S. C.—The Pendleton Cotton Mills here has been acquired by the Riverside Mills of Anderson and will be operated by that company as the Riverside Mill No. 3.

Anderson, S. C.—The Riverside Cotton Mills will hold a meeting on March 3 to consider the advisability of increasing their capital stock to \$600,000. They have taken over the Pendleton Cotton Mills, Pendleton, S. C., and will operate it as the Riverside Mill No. 3.

Fairfax, Ala.—The Fairfax Mills, which were recently noted as awarding a contract for the erection of a weave shed, will install 5,000 spindles, 140 looms and accompanying equipment. This will give them a total equipment of 31,000 spindles and 814 looms.

Mayworth, N. C.—Mays Mills, Inc., are remodeling and painting all the old houses in their village. All streets in the village are being graded and it is understood they will be surfaced and cement sidewalks laid as soon as possible. A large public garage is being erected by the company for the convenience of the employees who have automobiles.

McKinney, Tex.—The Texas Cotton Mill Company of this city, will soon begin the erection of an indigo dye plant as an addition to its mill. The addition will cost about \$60,000 and contract for erection of the building to house it has already been let. The Texas Cotton Mill Company is capitalized at \$350,000 and has been in operation here for several years, making denims, cottonades and awning stripes.

Austin, Tex.—Plans for the organization of the Travis County Cotton Mill Association for the purpose of erecting and equipping a large cotton mill at Austin are being developed. It is planned to induce the cotton growers to subscribe for stock, for which they will be permitted to pay in cotton, and thus make the mill more or less of a co-operative proposition. The matter is being well received by the farmers and the erection of the mill by the time the next crop is gathered appears likely.

Griffin, Ga.—At the first annual meeting of stockholders of the Kincaid Knitting Mill, a profit was found for the five months it has been in operation. The mill makes half hose exclusively, and some improvements were ordered, including additional machinery. Officers elected were: J. M. Thomas, president; F. M. Binford, vice president; J. C. Brooks, secretary; W. H. Shepard, general manager. Directors: Lloyd Cleveland, F. M. Binford, J. H. Rogers, A. S. Murray, H. V. Kell, R. O. Crouch and J. M. Thomas.

West Point, Ga.—The annual statement of Lanett Cotton Mills is as follows: President, William H.

Wellington treasurer; Francis B. Sears; directors, George S. Harris, Preston B. Keith, Edmond R. Peirce, Edmund H. Sears, Francis B. Sears, Rodman P. Snelling, George H. Lorimer. End of fiscal year, Sept. 1. Report shows: Assets—Real estate, \$786,000; machinery, \$1,363,623; merchandise, \$138,376; stock in process, etc., \$310,387; cash and debts receivable, \$750,107; cottages, \$200,000; Liberty Bonds, \$223,173; stocks and bonds, \$72,375; total, \$3,844,041. Liabilities—Capital stock, \$1,000,000; accounts payable, \$30,302; floating indebtedness, \$505,000; profit and loss, \$1,689,533; depreciation, \$619,106; total, \$3,844,041.

Perolin Company to Have Southern Distributing Branch.

W. S. Pitts, special representative of the Perolin Company of America, is making a trip through North Carolina and Virginia, looking toward the establishment of a distributing point for the company's product in West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Mr. Pitts has visited many of the mills and stated that his business was good in spite of the rather

adverse conditions at present. The company manufactures a solution to prevent boilers from rusting and is building up a good business with Southern mills.

New Brunswick Chemical Co.

We are informed that a false report has been circulated among many Southern mills that the New Brunswick Chemical Company, of New Brunswick, N. J., was not being operated. A letter from the company states that this report is absolutely without foundation and that their plant is being operated steadily on the production of their well-known line of chemicals and oils for sizing, finishing and dyeing. Their advertisement appears regularly in the Southern Textile Bulletin and is absolute contradiction of the rumor that the plant was not running.

Broad Mercantile View of Textile Situation.

A letter of advice was recently written by a merchant in New York

to those affiliated with him in the conduct of a large dry goods business. In it there is visualized a grasp of the new conditions affecting trade, which will commend itself to conservative men who are endeavoring to solve the difficulties of the present situation in textiles.

Its optimism and idealism are unusual, or may seem so to those who are resisting the inevitable changes that are occurring in all lines, yet its practical conception of how labor will eventually meet the competition of the future is worthy of serious consideration by manufacturers and others having to do with the textile industry at this time. The letter says:

"It is with no criticism of the qualifications of the retailers in their field that I venture this suggestion; they are not the best qualified to pass upon manufacturing conditions, the cost of labor, and of raw material entering into the finished product, all of which have undergone tremendous advances the past few years.

"It took two or three years to bring prices to the present levels, and it would be most disastrous to try to bring them to too low a level in two months.

"There are two points that are foremost in my mind:

"First, this country is fundamentally in sound and excellent shape, and the richest country in the world.

"Second, this war has created a new standard of living and of prices, and I would almost venture to predict that neither you nor I will ever in our lifetimes see a reversion to the old pre-war levels, so this brings us to the point of revision.

"There are two forms of revision, one constructive, the other destructive. It is the latter that concerns everybody, the retailer quite as much as anybody else.

"There are two points to bear in mind in a destructive revision; one, the closing down or curtailment of mills; the other, the lowering of wages. Both of these would reduce the purchasing power of the consumer, and that is where the retailer is going to be affected if they act unwisely along revision lines.

"In destructive revision, the manufacturer cannot produce merchandise at a loss, and in view of the unsettled sociological conditions it would be an unwise and unfair step to revise wages at the present time in view of the cost of living.

"The proper thing to do, under existing conditions, would seem to be to maintain the present scale of wages as long as possible. To express this more clearly, maintain them to the point when outside competition begins to play a factor; when the outside world competition begins to be severe, then labor will accept it automatically, but if it is done drastically from within this country and without outside competition, there will be a resentment and class feeling that could easily

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Landscape Architect and City Planner

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages



Clean Quality and Extra Service

LOOK AT THIS! One of the largest Leather Belting consumers in the South came into our factory last week and said:

"I am surprised at the size and up-to-date equipment you people have for making Leather Belting."

He won't know our place if he sees it in a few weeks. We are doubling our capacity to take care of our orders for Textile Mills, Lumber Mills, Woodworking Factories, Railroads, Cement Mills and Government Plants of all description.

We help to pull all the machinery to fill Government orders and win the war.

Write or wire us for CLEAN QUALITY and EXTRA SERVICE.

Charlotte Leather Belting Company
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO

lead to an unfortunate sociological situation.

"The world is going to be better. We must not destroy this advance by not taking advantage of our fundamentally fine conditions. These points seem to me well worthy of consideration."—Journal of Commerce.

Birds can fly for 24 hours at a stretch without descending, even in boisterous weather.

J. B. Hart Now With Johnson Belting Company.

J. B. Hart, who was formerly with the Charlotte Leather Belting Company, of Charlotte, has accepted a position with the Southern office of the Johnson Belting Company. He will be assistant manager of the company's Southern branch. Mr. Hart has a wide acquaintance in the South and his friends will be interested to know of his change. A stock of belting valued at over \$100,000 is carried by the Southern office of the Johnson Belting Company, this office being located in Gastonia.

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Automatic Loom Shuttles? Send us today sample of your automatic

Loom Shuttle and get our price and delivery.



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in your Mill Village?

A Large Proportion is due to
Your Drinking System

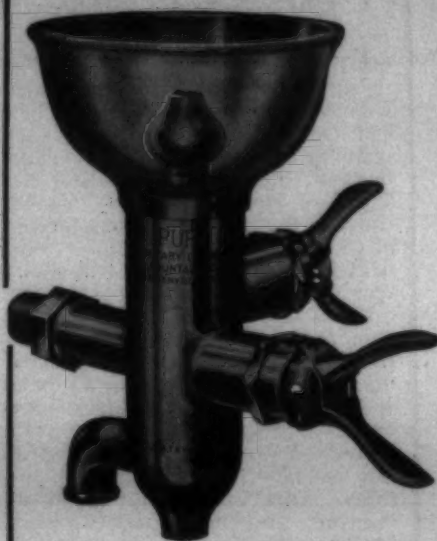
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We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

PURO is absolutely the most sanitary—lips cannot touch the bubble.



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E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

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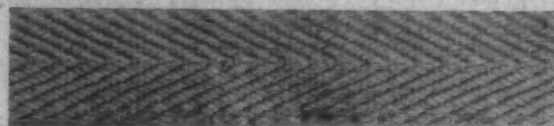
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AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

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AND
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Sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

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INCREASE PRODUCTION
Before Buying Pulleys and Belting Investigate, Know the Facts
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Silent Chains in the World
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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-Inforcements.

Write for quotations.

LEFT HAND

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
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Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
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Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

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AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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BLUE. You will find it the brightest
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available for steady and dependable
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Aniline Oil, Salt and other heavy chemicals.

We beg to announce that we carry
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Dicks, David Co.

INCORPORATED
Manufacturers High Grade
Aniline Dyestuffs

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SOUTHERN OFFICE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Ben R. Dabbs, Manager

Large Quantity of Foreign Dyes Brought Here.

Domestic dyestuffs manufactur-
ers, who are planning to retain the
trade developed in this country dur-
ing the war when there was little,
if any, real foreign competition,
will be interested to learn that for-
eign manufacturers of dyes are
planning to invade the American
market. Samples of English and
Japanese dyes have been passed
through the customs in considerable
quantities and it is rumored that
heavy orders are expected to result
from the circulation of these dyes.

It is also reported that French
manufacturers are planning to uti-
lize German factories for the man-
ufacture of dyes and that samples
may be expected from this source
within a short time.

Swiss dyes continue to arrive in
this country in fairly large quan-
tities. This is not unusual, how-
ever, as the Swiss manufacturers
continued to send normal supplies
here throughout the war.

Japanese chemicals are being im-
ported here in large quantities and
it is said that dyestuffs are being
manufactured for shipment to
America. The samples of both Eng-
lish and Japanese dyes are shipped
by parcel post and are examined at
the United States Appraiser's Stores
for dutiable purposes.

Same Old Way.

At the age of sixteen Alice Jones
wrought poetic changes in her
name. She signed herself "Alysse
Jones." Thus designated, she enter-
ed a new school. The head mistress
asked her name.

"Alysse Jones," she replied. "A-I-
y-s-s-e."

"Thank you," said the teacher.
"And how are you spelling Jones
now?"

Shameful!

Two very pretty girls met on the
street and kissed each other raptur-
ously. Two young men watched
the meeting. "There's another of
those things that are so unfair,"
said one.

"What is that?" said his friend.
He pointed to the scene: "Women
doing men's work."

Why She Would.

"What would your mother say,
little boy," demanded the passer-by
virtuously, "if she could hear you
swear like that?"

"She'd be tickled to death if she
could hear it," answered the bad
little boy.

"Why, how?" asked the lady,
shocked.

"Why?" exclaimed the boy. "Be-
cause she's stone deaf!"

Did You Ever?

A minister, with two lovely girls,
stood entranced by the beauties of
a flowing stream. A fisherman hap-
pening by, and mistaking the min-
ister's occupation, said: "Ketchin'
many, pard?"

"I am a fisher of men," answered
the preacher with dignity.

"Well," replied the fisherman,
with an admiring glance at the girls,
"you sure have the right bait."

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MYCO GREASE SIZE REMOVOIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

62 Years in Business

BOSTON, MASS.

Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dye-
ing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best.
Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted
a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an oppor-
tunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"

IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of
numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
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Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

Calamity in Cotton May Mean Prosperity.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—"There is not too much cotton if we profit by the experience of the past, exercise a little patience and farm wisely in 1919."

Clarence Ousley, assistant secretary of agriculture, thus concluded a summary of the cotton situation in an address today before the Cotton Conference. The limiting factors of normal consumption, Mr. Ousley said, are the time necessary to restore the dismantled mills of France and Belgium, to reorganize the mills of Germany and Austria, and for the impoverished peoples of Europe to recover normal buying power. The latter, he thought, is "the most important in the long view, though the first two are more important in the short view." It should be assumed, he said, that for several years cotton consumers in Europe will practice the strictest economy and therefore will not buy as much American cotton as they bought in the last years of their prosperity.

The estimate of the best informed, Mr. Ousley said, is that there will be a carry-over of 3,000,000 bales of American cotton at the end of this season. But he pointed out that there was as much carry-over last year, and yet with small production cotton advanced by September 3 to an average of 35.38 cents a pound. Exports to the present time are more than half the exports at this time last year, and there is every reason to expect largely increased

exports from this time forward.

"If we look only at the present supply, the temporary stagnation of movement and the industrial and political chaos in Europe," he continued, "we will despair of early relief, but if we look beneath the surface of the situation and if we have any faith whatever in the recuperative energies of mankind, we will realize that the remedy for the present embarrassment is in our own hands. We must know and must consider all the facts. When we know and consider only the favorable facts, or try to conceal the unfavorable facts, we only fool ourselves. The cotton buying and manufacturing interests take the pains to be fully informed; they know the truth and they know, also, how to appraise the very purposes and plans now being considered, for they know the economic conditions and practices in the South and can fairly judge just what may be done and what can not be done in the present situation."

At the beginning of the planting season, he said, the South confronts a situation which may easily develop into a calamity but which, rightly used, may be the means of another forward step in sound agriculture and regional prosperity. He pointed out the similarity of the present situation to that of the fall and winter of 1914 when the farmers sold at an average of 7 cents a crop of cotton that had cost them from 9 to 12 cents. "But," he continued, "as we absorbed the record crop of 1914 in the smaller crops of the years following, so we may absorb the remainder of the crop of 1918

in another small crop in 1919."

The world, Mr. Ousley said, actually needs more cotton than the United States has to sell, yet the United States can not immediately sell all the cotton it has. Those interested in selling cotton have looked only to the world's dire need for supplies, he said, while those interested in buying cotton have looked only to the military, commercial, transportation and political aftermath of the European war and seem to think that the present chaos in Europe will continue indefinitely and to hope that the present supply will be sacrificed.

The solution of the problem, Mr. Ousley concluded, lies simply in safe farming. The task of freeing the South from bondage to cotton, for a number of reasons, has been slow, he said, but the cause of safe farming was greatly promoted on the outbreak of the European war, which increased the demand for food and feed supplies and decreased the demand for cotton. From 1914 to 1918, the cotton growing States decreased their production of cotton and greatly increased their production of food and feed crops.

"If we make the same progress in food and feed crops in 1919 that we have made in the preceding four years," he said, "there will not be land or labor enough left to produce more cotton than the world requires. What is the inducement to produce more food and feed and live stock? The answer is, plain. If there is one thing that seems clear in the confusion of the European situation, it is that for several years Europe will require large supplies

of American live stock products. Meat and corn are the principal items of food, and they both promise to be high for some time to come."

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AS GOOD AS THE BEST
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Asheville, N. C., U.S.A.

Wheeler Cooling Towers Mean Economy and Efficiency



**WHEELER-BALCKE COOLING
TOWERS**

NATURAL DRAFT TYPE

Are made of wood, the outer frame being of long leaf yellow pine; the sheathing and filling being of high grade cypress. A chimney creates a strong natural draft which draws the air through the water-cooling system, with a minimum loss by friction. Bulletin No. 109 describes and illustrates this type of tower.

**WHEELER-BARNARD COOLING
TOWERS**

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Adapted for cooling condensing water where space is limited. These towers are built up of steel plates, and the cooling surface, over which the water falls in thin films, is composed of woven wire mats. Specially designed efficient fans force the air up between the mats. The physics of water cooling and the Wheeler-Barnard Tower are covered in Bulletin No. 104.

**Products of this Company Include:**

Wheeler Admiralty Surface Condensers
Wheeler Dry Tube Condensers
Wheeler Rectangular Jet Condensers
Wheeler Jet and Barometric Condensers
Wheeler-Edwards Patent Suction-Valveless Air Pumps
Wheeler-Volz Combined Condensers and Feed-Water Heaters
Wheeler Improved Re-Heaters and Receivers
Wheeler Centrifugal Pumps
Wheeler Vertical Engines
Wheeler Feed-Water Heaters
Wheeler Rotative Dry Vacuum Pumps
Wheeler-Barnard Water Cooling Towers
Wheeler-Balcke Natural Draft Cooling Towers
Wheeler Vacuum Pans and Multiple Effects
Large Castings for the Chemical industries
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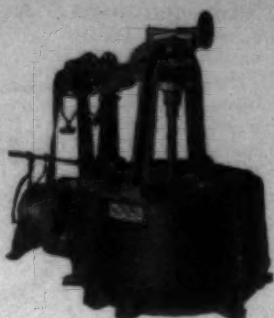
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26 to 72 inches.

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
FRED H. WHITE, Realty Building
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TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards whether Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Jacquard Machine.

(Continued from page 6.)

tion and contain the cards corresponding to the standard harness in dobby lenos. To these standard cards are attached the doup, each doup being made fast to lear or skeleton harness which raises each pick, as in dobby lenos. The remaining cards in the comber board in each row form the douping section the other section called the ground section and carrying the ground ends and whip threads. Thus that part of the card controlling the needles opposite the long hooks produces the leno in accordance with the design. The short hooks are controlled by the remaining portion of the card, the hooks are utilized to control the easing of the whip threads in crossing the ground ends. It is obvious that each whip thread must have an easing individual motion, since they operate under a constantly varying order of interlacing in the development of the figure. This requires then as many easing cards as standard cards, the easing cords are threaded through a small additional comber board placed over the leash rods. The normal position of the mail on the easing cord is slightly below the warp line, hence the raising of the mail gives the required easing of the ends. The leno machine is of course built especially for lenos.

This is a special machine used on fabrics which it is preferable to have the majority of the figure ends in the top shed. It is quite similar to the single acting type as it is operated by a single lever connected to the crank shaft, thus closing the shed after each pick, however, the normal position of the hooks is up instead of down. The machine differs in construction in that the griffe is stationary and the shedding is done by the grate. The operation is as follows: on each pick the grate lifts all the hooks a sufficient distance for their top bends to clear the knives, the cylinder presents a card as usual, the perforations in the card allowing the hooks to retain their normal position over the knives, while the card blanks depress the remaining needles which in turn move their hooks out of the normal position, clearing the knives; thus when the grate drops the depressed hooks descend forming the bottom shed. In the meantime those

hooks in the normal position are retained suspended from the knives forming the top shed. The construction is very simple and as stated, is used only on those fabrics where it is desirable to have a majority of the ends in the top shed.

The Cross Border Machine.

The cross border or auxiliary cylinder machine is used on such fabrics as fancy table covers, towels, etc., having end borders of different pattern from the bottom figure. In weaving such fabrics on any of the types previously mentioned, it is of course necessary to have a separate card for each pick in the entire length of one complete cover, towel or other fabric being woven. For example: in a table cover to be woven 3 yards long and having 60 picks per inch, we would require 6480 cards, if using an ordinary machine. The cross border machine is designed to reduce this number of the cards by taking advantage of the fact that the body is composed of repeats, thus if in the above example the table cover had a 6-inch border on each end and an 8 inch body repeat, we would require only 840 cards for a cross border machine. The machines are built the usual types, only difference being an additional cylinder and series of needles are added. The cylinder and needles are arranged so that a needle from each cylinder controls each hook, thus the hooks operating the cards for the border design are placed on one cylinder, while the body cards are placed on the other. Only one of the cylinders is in operation at a time. A multiplying repeating device is added which indicates the cylinder to operate on each pick and also throws the cylinders into and out of action as may be necessary, thus in weaving the above table cover the border cylinder would act on the first border and the repeater change cylinders holding the body cylinder in action for as many repeats of body weave as might be desired, after which the repeater will throw the border cylinder into action for weaving the final border. A slight change in the repeater might cause the border cylinder to turn in the opposite direction on the last border to that turning on the first. The speed of these machines depends of course, upon the type, as the speed is not affected by the introduction of an additional cylinder.

(To be continued.)

THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

Manufacturers

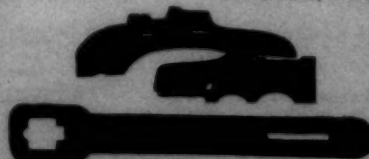
Atlanta, Ga.

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, ETC.

Write for prices and free samples

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE

Cotton Conference at New Orleans.

Cotton men from all sections of the South, planters, farmers, bankers and merchants met in New Orleans Monday and Tuesday to discuss cotton marketing problems and plan for the world's cotton conference to be held there next fall. Governors from many of the cotton producing States were present.

Acreage reduction for 1919 and holding of cotton from the 1918 crop for higher prices were among the chief subjects considered.

Virtually all of Tuesday's session of the conference called by Governor Pleasant, of Louisiana, was taken up with addresses. Every State in the cotton growing group was represented by bankers, merchants, planters and farmers. Governor Pleasant, in an address, urged growers to reduce cotton acreage next year at least one-third of the normal and hold the present crop for higher prices.

W. B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans dock board, advocated the sub-dividing of the entire cotton growing area into State, county, ward and township organization with each organization to secure written pledges of its members to plant in cotton one-third less acreage in 1919 than was planted in 1918. He also proposed a central organization in which cotton producers, bankers, merchants and farmers be represented.

"We must hold the cotton that we now have and say to the world, 'if you don't want our cotton you don't have to take it,' he said. 'When you are ready to meet our prices we'll talk business with you.'"

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, State food administrator for Louisiana, presented to the conference a certificate plan of checking up cotton similar to that adopted for curtailing consumption of sugar during the crisis of the war. "By that plan," Mr. Parker said, "you will know what every cotton planter is doing, just how many bales he raised and disposed of."

A program for the reduction of the 1919 acreage planted to cotton and the holding of the present crop for higher prices was embodied in resolutions unanimously passed at the closing session of the conference. The salient features of the resolution are:

1.—Reduction of the 1919 cotton acreage by one-third as compared with 1918.

2.—A pledge not to sell any part of the present crop for other than remunerative prices, and to hold this crop until the demand calls for it at such prices.

3.—Formation of State cotton acreage associations, whose business it will be to secure written pledges to carry out the first two provisions from every cotton grower and cotton producer in the United States.

4.—To brand any man who refuses to co-operate as "so lacking in public spirit as to forfeit the confidence of the community in which he lives."

5.—A future convention of cotton producers before which a detailed report of the progress of the plans outlined above is to be made by every cotton-growing State.

The resolutions, which were drawn up by a committee composed of a banker, farmer and merchant from each of the cotton growing States, headed by former Governor Manning, of South Carolina, as chairman, further declared that "the accumulation of large stocks of cotton in the hands of farmers and merchants of the South and the drastic decline in the price to figures below the cost of production due to past war trade disorganization, the scarcity of ocean tonnage, to the restrictions on trade imported by foreign nations have precipitated upon the cotton producing, mercantile and banking interests of the South a crisis fraught with grave menace to the present welfare of the section as well as to the future prosperity thereof."

The convention then adjourned.

Juvenile Theology.

"Now, boys," said the teacher in the juvenile Sunday school class, "our lesson today teaches us that if we are good while here on earth, when we die we will go to a place of everlasting bliss. But suppose we are bad, then what will become of us?"

"We'll go to the place of everlasting blister," promptly answered the small boy at the pedal extremity of the class.

Extra Weight.

"Look, Red! I weigh three pounds more than you do."

"Aw, you're cheatin'! You've got your hands in your pockets."

OUR SPINNING RINGS---SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.



HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Mark of Sterling Value in Electrical Work.



Huntington & Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

Chemicals and Oils

For Sizing Finishing and Dyeing

The New Brunswick Chemical Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

GUARANTEED QUALITY—DEMONSTRATIONS MADE

JOSEPH SYKES BROTHERS, HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND
Card Clothing Manufacturers

Hardened and Tempered Steel Wire Plow Ground Card Clothing

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burlier and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

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SIZINGS, OILS, FINISHINGS, SOFTENINGS, FILLING AND WEIGHTING of YARNS, FABRICS and RAW STOCK. Also HOSIERY FINISHING and BLEACHINGS



TRADE MARK

Sizing, Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone, Grease, Magnesium.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

SOUTHERN AGENT: CAMERON MacRAE, Concord, N. C.

R. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

H. W. Alford, of Chester, S. C., has become overseer of weaving at the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company, Whitmire, S. C.

Lloyd Cotton Mills in Receiver's Hands.

As a result of proceedings instituted by the Citizens National Bank, Gastonia, N. C., the Lloyd Cotton Mills, Mariposa, N. C., have been placed in the hands of a receiver. A. B. Armstrong, Gastonia, has been named as receiver.

It is understood that the owners of the Lloyd Cotton Mills will bring suit against L. Lloyd, of Chapel Hill, N. C., and associates for the recovery of the purchase price. The present owners of the mill property, the Lloyd Cotton Mills, Inc., bought it from Mr. Lloyd some months ago.

Fairmont Manufacturing Co.

Fairmont, S. C.

G. W. Grier.....Secy. & Gen. Mgr.
L. B. Gibson.....Superintendent
C. P. Thomas.....Carder
W. H. Painter.....Spinner
J. B. Johnson.....Weaver
Geo. L. Liner.....Cloth Room
Joe W. Jenkins...Master Mechanic

Union-Buffalo Mills, Union Plant.

Union, S. C.

W. H. Gibson, Jr.....Superintendent
J. W. Moore.....Carder
C. F. McCall.....Spinner
J. Y. Keasler.....Weaver
W. C. Culberson.....Cloth Room
Clarence Wilburn.....M. M.
Frank Clay.....Outside

Wild birds generally seek their prey in the day time, while beasts of prey generally seek theirs at night. A fellow may tell a lie once and make money out of it, but his next dollars are going to come harder.

LOMBARD

Augusta, Ga.

Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works and Mill Supply Store. Contractor's Machinery, Supplies and Repairs. Wire Cable and Block. Burrows Shovels, Reinforcing Bars, Chains, Etc. Cotton, Oil, Gin, Saw, Grist, Fertilizer, Cane, Shingle Mill Supplies. Repairs and Castings. Boilers, Flues, Stacks, Tanks, Pipes, Pumps and Fittings.

We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron
Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed



SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Inc. Charlotte, N. C.
Manufacturers, Overhauleds and Repairers of
COTTON MILL MACHINERY

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V-Pres and Sect'y

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following machines:

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Silver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Combing Machines	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

COTTON AND WOOLEN SYSTEMS

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

SOLUBLE TALLOW

A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.

Special Products Works
BALTIMORE, MD.

Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA.
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Wanted.

An experienced mill man who has had experience in manufacturing coarse, medium and fine goods, both plain and fancies, is open for position as either assistant or superintendent. Has held responsible positions in leading mills in the North. References furnished. Address Mill Man, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WHY NOT MAKE A LITTLE ON THE SIDE?

Buy one of our Automatic Machines and place it in or near your place of business. It sells cold soft drinks and sandwiches and gives gum for bottle back. Each machine should earn you fifty dollars a month or more. It buys its own drinks and ice and keeps count of all bottles sold. Thoroughly practical. No rustible parts. Will last many years. Price \$250.00.

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Difficult and rejected cases specially solicited. No misleading inducements made to secure business. Over thirty years active practice. Experienced, personal, conscientious service.

Write for terms. Address

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Patent Lawyers

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8000

Spindle Cotton Mill for SALE

Address "Bargain 78" care Southern Textile Bulletin

For Sale.

7 frames, 42 deliveries, Whitin Drawing, with 1 1/4-inch Steel rolls. This drawing is in good running condition and Steel Rolls are practically new. Write for price. Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

Scrap and Waste Wanted

Highest prices paid for scrap iron, scrap metals and other waste material. Carolina Junk & Hide Co., Southern Railway and West Third Street, Charlotte, N. C. Phone 74.

Cornelius Cotton Mills.

Cornelius, N. C.

E. J. Carter.....Superintendent
J. W. Hawks.....Carder & Spinner
J. C. Whitlow.....Weaver
T. L. Honeycutt.....M. M.

Riverside and Toxaway Mills.

Anderson, S. C.

G. A. Franklin.....Superintendent
O. R. Roberts.....Carder
G. W. Farmer.....Spinner
R. L. Clark.....Weaving & Slashing
W. F. Pickens.....Cloth Room
W. L. Franklin.....Reeling, Warping and Twisting
Fred Kay.....Master Mechanic
G. W. Carter.....Carder and Spinner
Riverside No. 2

Hopohka Cotton Mills Co.

Moorhead, Miss.

D. R. Harriman.....Southern Agent
S. B. Fullerton.....Superintendent
J. S. Kettle.....Carder
J. S. Kettle.....Carder and Spinner
Robert Chestnut.....Weaver
Chas. Rice.....Cloth Room
Herman P. Harriman.....Eng. & M. M.

J. LEON HOFFMAN

Landscape Architect and Engineer

INDUSTRIAL VILLAGES A SPECIALTY

References from the largest mill owners furnished on request

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The IMPERIAL OVERHAULERS

Box 93, Greenville, S. C.

Prompt and efficient service. Will overhaul, remove and repair all parts of worn or broken Textile Machinery. Expert mechanics and shop equipment good.

Specialties—Reclotche Cards and Balance Flyers

Write for further information and reference.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Superintendent Wanted.

Wanted, Superintendent for small yarn mill, located in North Alabama. Write giving full particulars, salary expected in first letter. Address Stevenson Cotton Mills, Shelbyville, Tenn.

Overseer of Finishing Wanted.

Man with experience in finishing and putting up Tickings, Awnings, Cottonades, Shirtings and similar goods. Excellent opportunity for right man. Give age, experience and references in first letter. Address Finisher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Wanted—Good Card Grinder, good wages, regular work. Knoxville Spinning Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Picker Man Wanted.

Want first class picker man to look after picker room. Address "Picker," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

One good card grinder on cards practically new. No drawing or other work attached to the job. Pay \$3.30 per day. Address "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Practical Dyer Wanted.

Good practical dyer wanted for small dye house running on short chain system, some raw stock and some tubing. \$5.00 per day for right man. Address "Dyer," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

First class second hand for a North Georgia cotton mill. Only 49 Saco-Pettee cards, 5 slubbers and 8 speeders. The man must be strictly sober and good manager of help. This job is small, but we are willing to pay good wages to the right man. Married man preferred. "Saco," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

A first-class winder room man for 70 Universal winders and 14 reels. This job is small, but requires a lot of attention. The man must be fully competent and must be strictly sober, also married. No other need apply. Good pay to the right man. Address "Winder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Anti-Ballooning and Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton,

Rhode Island

Dyestuffs for Olive Drab Army Cloth COTTON OR WOOL

Made in America by

Consolidated Color and Chemical Co.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Meets Government Requirements for U. S. A.

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

Selling Agents

122 Hudson Street

New York City

Cotton Goods

New York.—There was some degree of improvement noted in the cotton goods markets near the close of last week, some further business being placed with finishers who have readjusted their prices for special work, a further increase in the spot demand from retailers and reports of sales now being made on prints, percales and other cloths recently revised in price. No large business was put through, though there was a noticeably better tone.

It is now practically certain that price revisions have been completed as far as any further breaks are anticipated. Minor reductions are of course resulting from competition for business on the part of the mills, continuing on print cloths and convertibles and to a lesser extent on sheetings, but taken as a whole the finished goods markets were steadier on a net and lower basis. Some small business was done on print cloths at prices which were reduced during the week from 25 to 35 per cent. Sales on unbranded bleached cottons were small and prices low.

The competition on narrow flannelettes resulted in concessions from opening prices and this served to increase the uncertainty of buyers. Merchants have expressed the opinion that trading will begin to show an improvement just as soon as the cotton markets get steadier.

At present the orders for percales that are coming in are small and scattered and many of them are interesting only in that they show that goods are scarce. Those who are out of goods are ordering and those who have to look ahead are awaiting the full opening of the market before going ahead. Some buyers think that price cutting will not bring about any more business now and they expect to see the whole market steadier on a new basis some time within the next few days.

The cloths markets were quiet and the only feature that attracted any attention was a tendency among a few large operators to make firm offers at prices that have not been generally touched. As an example, some buyers were willing to take on as much as 40,000 pieces of 38½ inch, 64's by 60's lower than 8½ cents and it was said that in one or two places they were able to get the goods. In most places the offer was turned down. Narrow cloths were irregular in price, but some business was done on special constructions for converting and generally on a basis better than 52 cents a pound. Very little business was offered on fine cloths.

The general impression is that especially in fine goods, stocks in second hands are being cleaned out pretty well. For instance, the belief is that there is not very much left in the way of 68x56, 11.00 yard organdies, at 9 cents. The mills are asking considerably more for this cloth. The same applies in many more instances where, it is stated, after second hand goods are exhausted, there will be no alterna-

tive but to pay the mill price. Second hands, in many instances, are holding to 16 cents, in their asking price for 72x100 pongees. The same applies to the poplins, where, it is said, more than 16 cents is asked for the 3.90 to 4.00 yard goods.

Some of the keen market observers, say that they are looking for sheetings to reach at least 45 cents a pound and, in some instances, a little less. They base this belief on the assertion that sheetings ought to be lower than print cloths.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6¼
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	7
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s.	6¼
Gray goods, 30-in., 68x72s.	10 a10¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	13½ a14
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	16½
Br'n sheet'gs, 4-yd 66x60s.	13 a13½
Brown sheet'gs, So. stand.	17½
Tickings, 8-ounce.	34
Denims, 2.20 (Ind.)	30
Stand. staple ginghams.	17½
Standard prints	12½
Dress ginghams	20 a22
Kid finished cambrics.	11½ a12½

Cotton Consumed During January.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed during January aggregated 556,724 running bales of line and 7,139 bales of linters, the census bureau today announced.

During January last year 523,947 bales of lint and 69,817 bales of linters were consumed.

Cotton on hand January 31, in consuming establishments was 1,669,220 bales of line and 284,262 of linters, compared with 1,655,179 of line and 431,063 of linters a year ago, and in public storage and at compresses 4,560,824 bales of lint and 152,389 of linters, compared with 3,609,902 of lint and 172,235 of linters, a year ago.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 33,856,472 compared with 33,550,338 a year ago.

Imports during January were 10,456 bales compared with 36,198 a year ago.

Exports were 658,143 bales, including 247 bales of linters, compared with 462,562 bales, including 8,798 of linters a year ago.

Corley Brings Police Dog to Fayetteville.

New York, Feb. 10.—A Belgian police dog used by the Germans for messenger service and captured by Americans and retrained as Yankee note carrier was brought home by Lieut. James W. Corley, of Fayetteville, N. C. Lieut. Corley arrived here today on the steamer Arakan. As an aviator, Lieut. Corley twice was shot down, being wounded once and accounted, he said, for six enemy planes.

Mr. Corley is a brother of Clifton Corley, manager of the Necronset Mills, Cumberland, N. C., and prior to entering the army had been a well-known mill overseer.

T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

COTTON FABRICS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

FOUNDRY SPECIALTIES

Soft Clean Gray Iron Castings

Cast Tooth Gears for Kitson Pickers

Cast Iron Mill Spittoons

Safety Guards for Kitson Pickers

Motor Pulley Castings

Loggerhead Castings for Pickers

Doff Box Wheels and Stands

COCKER MACHINE & FOUNDRY COMPANY

Machinery Department, Gastonia, N. C.

LEATHER TOP ROLLS

AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

Box 31

CROMPTON, R. I.

On the job—everlastingly

In textile mills everywhere Laminar Receptacles will be found "on the job"—and they stay on the job year after year.

With the severity of the duties of a roving can—the bumps, knocks and general hard usage to which it is subjected—it is not any wonder that particular mill men have adopted the Laminar Roving Can. It's a can that stands up—always looks well—and always works well.

Laminar Mill Receptacles

are made of VUL-COT Fibre, a hard, wear-resisting material that has three times the tensile strength of leather, and, for a number of purposes, even will outwear steel.

Write for illustrated bulletin of Laminar cans, cars, boxes and baskets, the standard of service for textile mills.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



United Chemical Products Corporation

Importers, Exporters and
Manufacturers

York and Colgate Streets, Jersey City, N. J.

ANILINE COLORS

Acid, Direct, Basic, Chrome and Sulphur

SUMAC EXTRACT

Logwood, Hematine, Gambier, Fustic, etc.

CHEMICALS

Softeners, Sizes and Finishes. Soluble Oils, Textile Soaps and Gums
INQUIRIES SOLICITED

Southern Representative:

R. T. GRANT, 198 West Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.



The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was very little change in the yarn market last week, though there was a little more interest shown by manufacturers and they were more interested in quotations than they have been for some weeks past. There were a few sales of as much as 15,000 pounds and salesmen selling these lots are confident that the worst is over and that there will be a good demand by the middle of March for a great many of the staple numbers of carded yarns. There were some inquiries for combed yarns during the week, but the demand continued smaller than the supply. A great many manufacturers have yarn in stock that cost them top prices. Manufacturers of combed hosiery yarn are getting practically no orders. There is some demand for full fashioned hose for women. The supply of these goods has been small during the past two years and for six months or more there has been something of a shortage due to strikes, so that a good call for these goods is expected to continue for some time. Other lines of knit goods are dull and the curtailment policy is spreading rapidly among knit goods manufacturers.

Carded yarns on cones are in plentiful supply. Many spinners are unwilling to sell them for less than cost and say they will close their plants rather than sell below cost. Many of the mills are running part time and others have closed entirely. Between the surplus stock held by knitters, the small demand and the spinners' need of business, prices continue very weak and show a great variation. Prices on carded weaving yarns showed a decided downward tendency during the week. There is still a very wide gulf between prices at which yarns are quoted and prices at which they may be bought if firm orders are laid down.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s-10s.	29	—41	26s.....50
12s-14s.	41	—	30s.....55
16s.....	43	—	40s.....73
20s.....	48	—	50s.....90
24s.....	50	—	60s.....1.05
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
4s-8s.	40	—	36s.....65
10s-12s.	41	—	40s.....72
14s.....	43	—	50s.....90
16s.....	44	—	60s.....1.05
20s.....	48	—	3-ply 2s
24s.....	48	—	uphlaty.36
26s.....	50	—	4-ply 8s
30s.....	55	—	uphlaty.38
Southern Single Chain Warps			
6s-12s.	40	—	24s.....49
14s.....	41	—	26s.....50
16s.....	42	—	30s.....60
20s.....	46	—	40s.....75
22s.....	47	—	
Southern Single Skeins			
5s-8s.	30	—40	20s.....46
10s.....	40	—	22s.....47
12s.....	40	—	24s.....50
14s.....	41	—	26s.....52
16s.....	43	—	30s.....58
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s.....	40	—	20s.....44
10s.....	40	—	22s.....45
12s.....	40	—	22s color.47
14s.....	41	—42	24s.....48
16s.....	42	—44	26s.....49
18s.....	43	—44	30s.....50
Combed Peeler Cones			
10s.....	66	—	26s.....75
12s.....	67	—	28s.....77
14s.....	68	—	30s.....84
16s.....	69	—	32s.....86
18s.....	70	—	34s.....88
20s.....	71	—	36s.....90
22s.....	72	—	40s.....94
24s.....	73	—	

A. M. Law & Co.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	127	135
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	185	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	74	77
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd.	95	100
Aragon Mills.....	130	—
Arcadia Mills.....	145	—
Arkwright Mills.....	185	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	34	48
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	220	250
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	200	—
Belted Cotton Mills.....	145	155
Brandon Mills.....	125	128
Brogan Mills.....	140	145
Calhoun Mills, common.....	105	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	130	140
Chiquola Mills, com.....	140	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	85	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	137	145
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	135	—
D. E. Converse Co.....	120	125
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	116	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	80	—
Dacotah Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mill.....	50	—
Dunbar Mills, com.....	—	60
Dunbar Mills, preferred.....	—	85
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	120	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	275	300
Enoree Mills.....	100	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	70	75
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.....	175	250
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	—	105
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	95	101
Glenwood Mills.....	145	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	60	75
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.....	75	85
Gluck Mills.....	95	100
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	105	110
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	200	225
Grendel Mills.....	—	100
Grendel Mills, preferred.....	88	95
Hamrick Mills.....	155	—
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	250	275
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	185	—
Inman Mills.....	130	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	130	200
Judson Mills.....	125	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	65	75
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.....	—	102
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	135	—
Marlboro Mills.....	—	137 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co.....	—	—
Molokoh Mfg. Co.....	145	152
Monarch Mills.....	110	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	215	225
Ninety-Six Mills.....	150	200
Norris Cotton Mills.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, common.....	100	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	117	120
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	95	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co.....	195	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.....	150	—
Poinsett Mill.....	—	100
Riverside Mills, common (par \$12.50)	12 1/2	13 1/2
Riverside Mills, pfd.....	150	—
Saxon Mills.....	—	60
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	185	195
Spartan Mills.....	16	20
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	117	120
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	310	—
Tucapau Mills.....	6	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	108	110
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	25	29
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.....	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pf.....	80	82
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	93	96
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	125	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	100	—
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WANT position as superintendent or would accept overseer of carding in large mill. Am a practical man with long experience and give satisfaction on any size job. Can give best of references from former employers. Address No. 2359.

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WANT position as superintendent or carder or carder and spinner. Have 9 years' experience as carder, about one year as spinner. Worked all grades of cotton, white and colored, coarse and fine. Am temperate, married, best of character; a good manager of help. Would take some stock in mill where I could make right kind of connections. Age 38. Address No. 2361.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Am a practical carder and spinner, with long experience in good mills. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 2362.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting and winding. Am now employed, but want a larger job. Practical man with long experience and can get results. Can come on short notice. Can furnish excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 2363.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or master mechanic. Am competent to fill either place. Have had many years experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2364.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer spinning in large mill. Am practical carder and spinner. Married, 38 years old. Have run some of the largest spinning rooms in the South. Now employed as superintendent. Wish to change only for better schools for children. Address No. 2365.

WANT position as superintendent or seer of carding in large mill. Have had long experience in both jobs and am competent man who can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. Can change on short notice. Address No. 2367.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Am a practical cloth room man and have had experience in some of the best mills in the South. Am now employed but wish to change for better position. Best references. Address No. 2368.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but wish a larger and with present employers and can furnish better job. Am giving satisfaction ish references from them as to my ability. Address No. 2369.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large or medium size mill. Have been successfully running spinning rooms for many years and understand production and quality. Can come on short notice. Excellent references. Address No. 2370.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had 12 years experience on plain white and fancy goods. Am now employed as overseer but would like to change for larger job and more salary. Capable, efficient man. References from past employers will convince any mill needing a cloth room overseer that I can give satisfaction. Address No. 2372.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of weaving mill. Have had long experience on upholstery goods, bedspreads, huck towels and terry cloth. Married, 30 years old and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as such and am giving satisfaction, but have good reason for wishing to change. Have had many years experience and can guarantee to run your mill efficiently. Address No. 2374.

WANT position as superintendent. Was formerly superintendent of good mill, but left to enter army service. Recently discharged from the army and wish to locate with good Southern mill. Can come on short notice and furnish references as to ability and character. Address No. 2375.

WANT position as superintendent of North Carolina spinning or weaving mill. Am able in every respect to give entire satisfaction. Am now employed, but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2376.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married, 33 years old. Am a carder with long practical experience and can deliver the goods. Can give best of references from present employers. Address No. 2379.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room in large mill. Have been employed for several years and overseer of cloth room and finishing department. Thoroughly understand the work of the shipping department. Understand finishing gingham, napped goods, duck drills, and heavy sheetings. Good references. Address No. 2380.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience as overseer of spinning in large mills. Understand efficient manufacturing and am excellent manager of help. Now employed. Address No. 2381.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Now employed as carder and spinner but would like to get a place as superintendent. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 2382.

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WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as such in good mill and can furnish best of references from present and past employers. Am competent, reliable man of good habits and character. Address No. 2384.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take second hand in a large mill. Have been with my present employers as spinner for 3 years and given satisfaction in every way. Am capable of handling good sized job. Can come well recommended from present employers. Address No. 2385.

WANT position as engineer or machinist. Long experience in cotton mill machine shops and engineering works and thoroughly understand the business. Have good job at present but would like a larger place. Address No. 2386.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had experience in some of the best mills in the South on drills, prints, sheetings, etc., and am fully competent to run any cloth room in the South. Good references. Address No. 2387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on plain, draper and box magazine looms. Age 34, married. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 2388.

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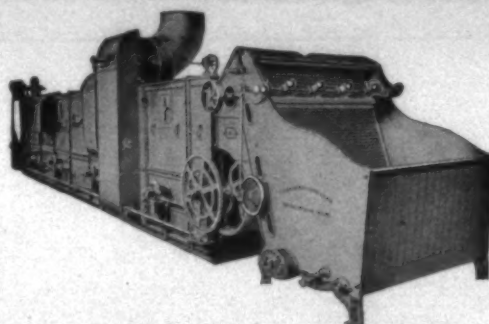
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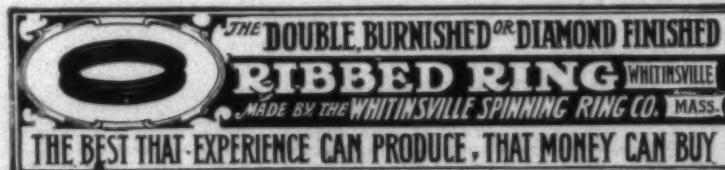
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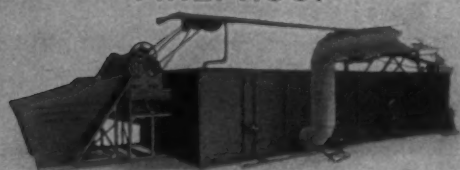
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